

July 1, 1862

McClellan planned a masterly retreat and the morning of July 1 found the whole Union Army posted on Malvern Hill, a strong position near the James River. By noon the Confederates appeared and attacked with bravery but were mowed down by the fire of the splendid artillery and

the efficiently directed riflemen of the Union
Army. Pter was in the fight and his
generalship was of a high order. The
Confederates were repulsed at all points
with a loss double that of the Federals.
In 7 days' battle June 25 - July 1 McClellan's
loss was 15,849 vs Lee's 20,614. The victor
was his - he had driven the enemy
from Richmond.

July 1, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Malvern Hill

Union McClellan

Hill

W/ 80,000

defeated

W/ 80,000

loss 1,000

loss 3,000.

July 3, 1862

McClellan with his army
retired to Hornsby's Landing, a
safe position on the James river,
where he might have the help of
gunboats and where the navy
ensured him constant communication
with the North. He was now 20-25 mi
away from Richmond. His peninsular
campaign had been a failure.

July 4, 1862

Sedgwick and Couch were made
major Generals for the Union

July 1862
~~1868~~

In the United States, the daily
expenditure had increased from
\$178,000 per day to
\$1,500,000 per day

By end of Jan 1862 there were 100 million
of accrued indebtedness and further
expenditure to June 30 of 250 million
to 300 million

Congress authorized the Sec. of Treasury to
issue 150 million U. S. treasury notes
payable & bearing not bearing interest and
made these notes a legal-tender for all
debts ~~pay~~ public and private

July 8, 1862

Lee fell back to his old quarters
in the vicinity of Richmond

July 8, 1862-

Pres Lincoln returned from his
visit with McClellan and the
Army on the James River perplexed
in mind

July 17, 1862

Act of July 17, 1862
proceeded to construe the law liberally
and issue a postage currency.

Small notes of which 25¢ & 50¢
denominations were about a quarter of
the size of a dollar bill; the 5¢ & 10¢
being somewhat smaller.

This currency began Aug 21, 1862

July 23, 1862

Holbeck reached Washington, went
next day to the HQ of the Army of the
Potomac and had a frank
talk with McClellan, who, eager
to remain on the James River
said that a reinforcement of 20,000
to 30,000, he would cross the James
river, attack Petersburg and
cut the communication between

Richmond and the States further South
Halleck did not approve of this plan and, on
his return to Washington, the President
guided by his and other advice, determined
to withdraw McClellan's Army to
Antietam Creek in spite of the General's
warm protest,

July 28, 1862

A still more culpable act of negligence
on the part of England was that which
permitted the escape of the "Alabama"
a ship-of-war

The Attorney-General and Solicitor General
got the papers in London on July 26 & gave order
to hold, but it was too late. The ALABAMA
had left in AM.

The ALABAMA left Liverpool without guns

or munition of war. These as well as coal were
brought to herein the AZORES by two British
vessels which sailed from England about
the middle of August

Aug 1862

The arms of the West, as embodied
with the Army of the Potomac, had
accomplished positive results
and to the ability there developed,
Pres Lincoln looked for aid. He
brought John Pope from the
West where he had achieved an
unmistakable victory and made
him Commander of the Army

H Virginia composed of the Corps of McDowell,
Banks, and Fremont, & at the same time
he appointed Halleck General-in-chief
of the whole land forces of the U.S. with
Hq in Washington.

1912 Dates J-BK

Aug. 5, 1862

Baton Rouge

From New Orleans, Admiral Farragut moved on and occupied Baton Rouge where he placed Gen. Thomas Williams in command.

On Aug. 5, 1862 General Mecklenburg with ~~the~~ Confederate gunboat Arkansas appeared before the city and asked its surrender. In the conflict which followed, the Confederates were defeated with a loss

of 453 men. The Federals lost 383 men.